

# Germany's hotels The German Tribune

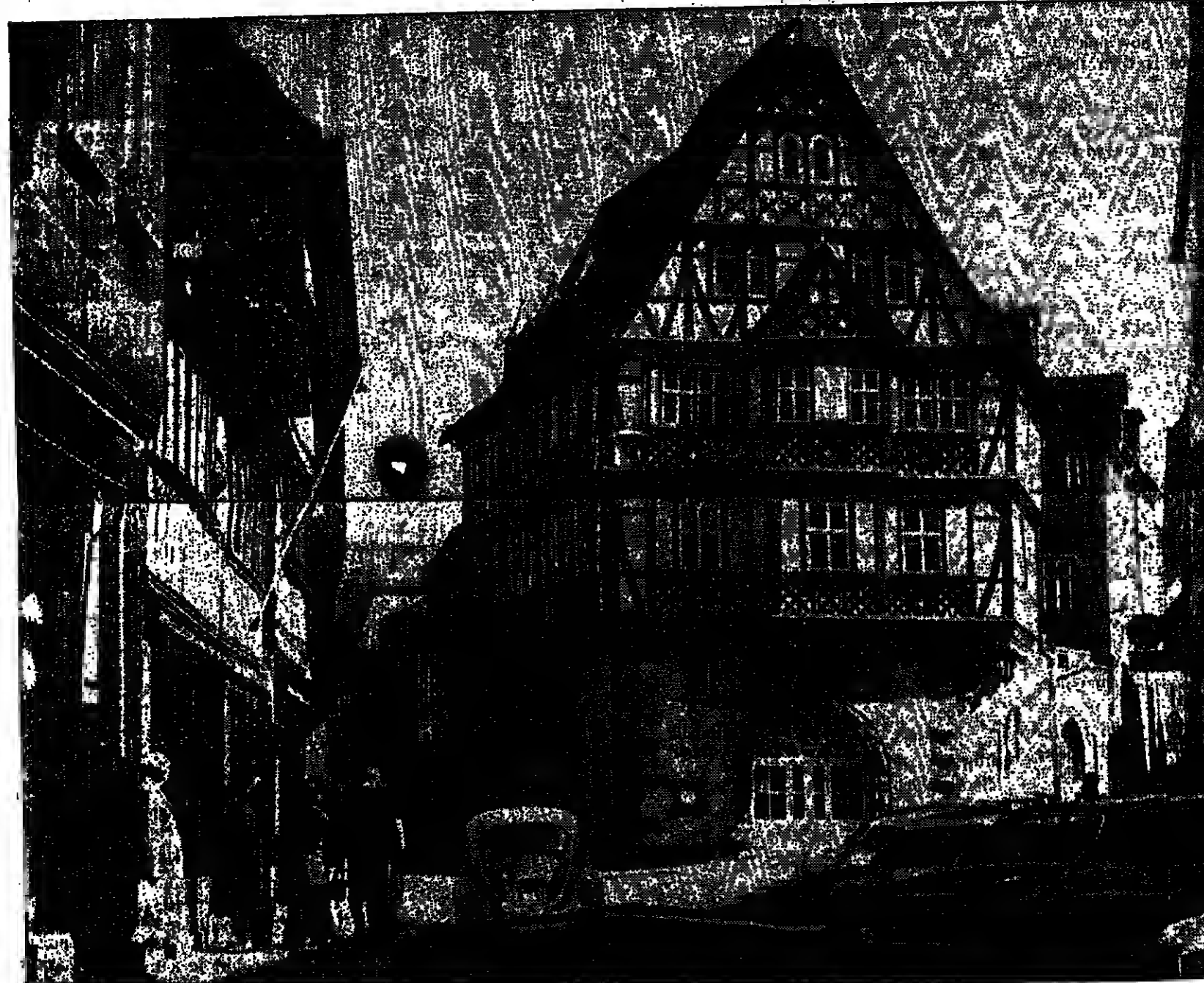
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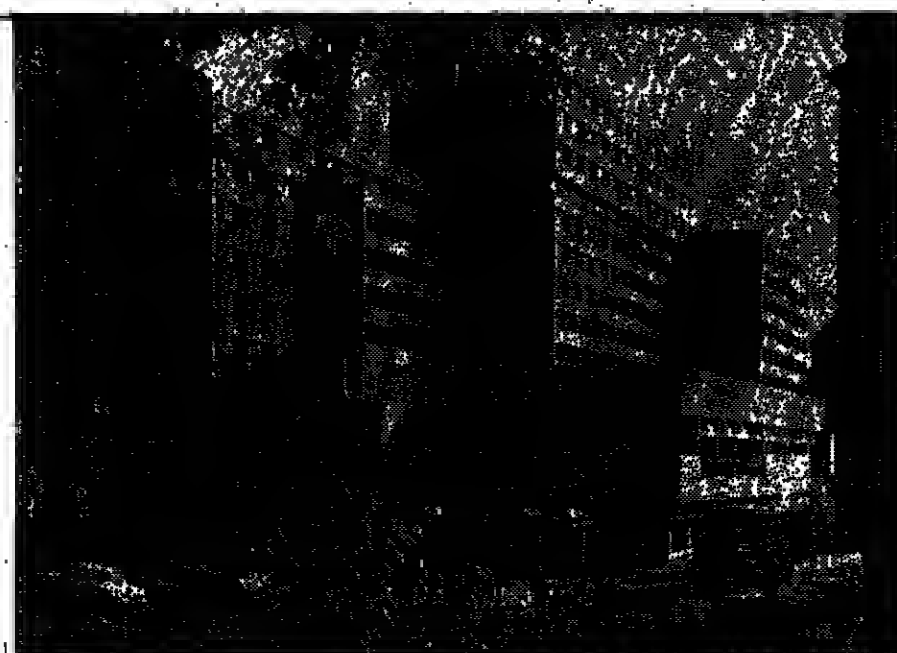
A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Nowhere else in the world is the range of hotels, the hospitality so varied, so elegant, so pleasant as in Germany. You can stay in medieval surroundings or in tomorrow's world of the year 2000, whichever you please. Hotel after hotel - hotels with "stars" and "golden keys"; with half-timbered frames, castle walls, towers. Romantic

courtyards, gardens, wine-cellar, swimming pools. Hotels of glass and concrete and air-conditioned throughout. Just as you're used to in New York or Tokio or Mexico City. Hotels for business people, gourmets, tourists, for the romantically inclined and for those in love. Nowhere else in the world is the range of hospitality so varied.



Hotel Rlaaen, Miltenberg  
Munich



DZT W  
Beethovenstrasse 89, D-6000

## Globe-trotting Trudeau sets up the summit

scope of the economic summit to that of a strategic summit.

He has outlined at a Press conference how he might set about it, by asking, for instance:

"How do you, President Reagan, and you, Mrs Thatcher, view developments in East-West relations?"

He hopes to get straight answers and to avoid mere papery over of differences, as at the Venice summit.

Mr Hormatz, in a sober appraisal of the situation, notes that four of the seven leaders are new to the job.

They are President Reagan, President Mitterrand, Prime Minister Suzuki and "Signor Spadolini or someone else from Italy."

Chancellor Schmidt is on old hand. Mrs Thatcher is certainly experienced. So is Mr Trudeau himself. Then there will be the European Community's Gaston Thorn.

France and the United States will be following radically new political guidelines, he says. This too will influence and slow down the progress of the Ottawa summit.

Mr Trudeau is well aware of the difficulties but is keen to chair a dynamic conference at which views are exchanged and do not just differ.

His advance mission, notice of which he gave merely by applying for appointments with his opposite number, was intended to arrive at prior coordina-



Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau is welcomed to Chancellor Schmidt's Bonn home by the Chancellor and Frau Schmidt. (Photo: dpa)

tion of views at a higher than civil servant level.

The Ottawa summit will deal primarily with differences in evaluation of interest rates, unemployment figures and inflation in the countries represented.

The United States is likely to face closed ranks of countries complaining of being at the receiving end of the repercussions of President Reagan's high interest rates.

It is said to be causing a state of affairs in European labour markets comparable, or so experts claim, with a 13-per-cent unemployment rate in the United States, which is currently inconceivable there.

Before the carefully prepared Ottawa summit, Bonn Chancellor Helmut

Schmidt will fly to Canada for a state visit.

The German embassy in Ottawa is hardpressed, given the lack of problems in bilateral ties, to put together a programme for the visit that will not give rise to the impression that it is a kind of presummit.

One embassy official admitted that the programme had yet to be fleshed out, but the bare bones will include an exchange of views with Mr Trudeau on the business and a day's yachting with the Canadian Premier on the pleasure side.

The two leaders will be out sailing on Lake Ontario the Saturday before the others arrive for the economic summit.

Emil Bolte

(General-Anzeiger, 25 June 1981)

## IN THIS ISSUE

WORLD AFFAIRS Page 2  
Kohlburger gives reassurance  
that US wants to negotiate

TO Page 4  
Maintaining the bullet-proofed  
flank along the northern flank

COMMERCE Page 7  
Hamburg's port gateway  
to the world

ENERGY Page 9  
Kurtzke centro a pioneer of  
nuclear research

GOVERN LIVING Page 13  
Getting ready for life  
after the bomb

FOOTBALL Page 15  
Women's soccer gains ground,  
but essential differences remain

TRAVEL Page 17  
came Puerto Rico, London, Bonn,  
and Venice.

Their most memorable accomplishment  
was a series of superficial bids to  
the 1973-74 and 1979 oil supply

Robert Hormatz, a US official who  
attended every summit to date, and  
playing a major role in preparations  
for Ottawa as US Secretary of State

side, says:  
"It is tempting to feel heads of go-  
vernment bring about changes when  
they meet, but their 'leeway' is strictly  
limited."

Trudeau takes a different view. As  
host this time round he would like  
to play a leading role and widen the

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Robert Muldoon, is seeking German investment in energy and commodity development in his country.

He told industrialists in Bonn that New Zealand had no capital gains tax, that there were no limits to the reinvestment of capital gains, and that the nation was politically stable, a modern advanced Western democracy.

Mr Muldoon addressed the Standing Conference of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held talks in Bonn and then visited Berlin. His mission was both commercial and political.

It was intended to underscore the close and fast-growing ties between the two countries that have been established since Bonn President Walter Scheel's 1978 visit to New Zealand.

As leader of the conservative National Party, Mr Muldoon naturally had an eye on the domestic stage. On 25 November New Zealanders will go to the polls to decide whether or not to return his party for a fourth term.

His stringent economic and staying-power are beginning to take effect.

## New Zealand looking for investors

There are signs of a two-per-cent annual growth rate and prospects of a four-per-cent increase in real gross domestic product from 1985.

Unemployment stands at 3.8 per cent. Inflation at 15 per cent is chasing wage increases of more than 18 per cent. So living standards continue to increase.

New Zealand sets greatest store by mining and energy investment prospects. A research team of New Zealand and German scientists has discovered enormous reserves, an estimated 100 million tonnes, of phosphorite.

German investment in New Zealand has so far been modest, with a mere 30 German companies running offices of their own down under.

A further 500 are represented by agents in New Zealand and 200 are represented from Sydney.

Thirty-eight joint ventures have been launched, some in the Third World, where German companies run development projects with the aid of New Zealand expert staff.

Joint Antarctic research seems sure to prove of great interest now Bonn has signed the Antarctic Treaty and set up a research station in New Zealand's section of the Antarctic land-mass.

Trade between the two countries certainly has scope for development, being fairly modest as yet. Since 1976 it has averaged roughly \$550m, with a 2.7-per-cent decline in 1980.

German exports, totalling DM220m, are mainly industrial, with ships heading the list. Germany imports from New Zealand mainly wool, meat, fruit and vegetables.

With German backing New Zealand hopes to conclude a trade agreement with the European Community to put paid to the uncertainty of annual negotiations on agricultural exports to the EEC.

Günter Scholz

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 28 June 1981)



**Rüdiger Monlac**  
(Die Welt, 22 June 1951)



## NATO

## Maintaining the bullet-proofed vest along the northern flank

Vidar Wibken of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry is at a loss to understand the excitement that swept several European countries after the news that Oslo was to allow the United States to establish depots of heavy military equipment, vehicles and armaments on Norwegian territory.

This permission given by one NATO ally to another has been interpreted as though it were a departure from previous Norwegian policy.

Mr Wibken, whose brief at the Foreign Ministry is NATO affairs, notes in passing, as it were, that Norway has allowed other NATO countries to use its military installations since the 50s.

Allied troops may never have been regularly based in Norway, but there is no intention of a change of policy in either respect.

The German Bundesmarine, for instance, has for years maintained storage facilities in Norway, including fuel supplies.

So it is no more than logical for equipment to be kept in cold storage for the US brigade that is intended to reinforce the North Atlantic pact's weak northern flank in the event of an emergency.

"We have always been keen to have heavy US equipment stored in this country," Mr Wibken says. It sounds as though the Norwegians hope the Americans will as a result feel under greater obligation to send men in when they are needed.

"The United States has so far only made declarations of intent," he says, "unlike Canada, which plays an important part for us, being the only country committed to sending troops over here."

A Canadian brigade is firmly earmarked for deployment in a certain part of Norway. The Canadians, he says, know how to look after themselves in snow and ice.

The British have also left behind a certain amount of equipment after manoeuvres in Norway, but the question currently being asked all along NATO's northern flank, which consists of Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, Norway and Britain, is whether this equipment will ever be used again (in exercises, that is).

Few topics are being discussed as intensively in Northern Europe at present as the future shape of British security policy after the current round of defence spending cuts by Whitehall.

It is worth noting that the debate is not heated, any more than is the reception of news about the latest Soviet threat or the increase in strength of the Red Fleet.

Information is given and received in a cool and unimpassioned manner, with refreshingly little of the missionary ardour that occasionally characterises both supporters and opponents of a powerful NATO.

Even so, observers are wondering what the consequences will be for the Royal Navy, and this is a question no-one can yet answer.

Mrs Thatcher not only sacked Keith Speed, Navy Secretary, but also imposed an information clamp-down. Even British naval correspondents have little more than speculation and letters from

retired naval officers to go on — apart from official pronouncements.

Defence Minister John Nott has nonetheless vehemently denied rumours that the Royal Navy, which once ruled the waves, is due to be downgraded to the role of a mere coast guard.

So Whitehall would seem for the time being to have gone back to the drawing-board.

Vice-Admiral Günter Fromm, C-in-C of the Bundesmarine and based in Glücksburg, near Flensburg on the Baltic, would not like to give the impression that panic is in the air.

"British naval cuts would not put the overall concept of the Western maritime powers out of joint. Cuts in the British Army of the Rhine would be much more serious and alarming."

"Yet if the fighting strength of the Royal Navy were to be cut by 35 per cent there would undoubtedly be a gap in Western defences and NATO would be the weaker for it."

A little further north, in Karup, Denmark, Lt-Gen. Otto K. Lind, C-in-C of the Baltic approaches, admits that: "Any cuts, be they in the Royal Navy or the BAOR, would have repercussions on us."

General Lind, a realist in uniform and a man with a political frame of mind, frankly concedes that NATO's northern flank could not possibly be defended without reinforcements.

Without batting an eyelid he confirms reports that Soviet amphibious units have been enlarged to include hovercraft, although they are highly vulnerable and thus not altogether as dangerous as has been claimed.

"We are none too keen on these craft," he says, "but they have yet to

bring about any change in our concept."

General Lind then takes up an idea first voiced by a former Bonn head of state, the late Gustav Heinemann. President Heinemann said that for the sake of peace the soldier ought to be prepared to call his very profession into question.

General Lind, who is not given to dismissing as harmless the growing Soviet naval strength or the troop build-up on the Kola peninsula, ends on a reflective note:

"War between Denmark and Norway has grown inconceivable. So has war between Germany and France. When will war between East and West be out of the question?"

Norway, the northernmost NATO country, agrees by and large with Germany that the way to prevent war is to combine defence and détente.

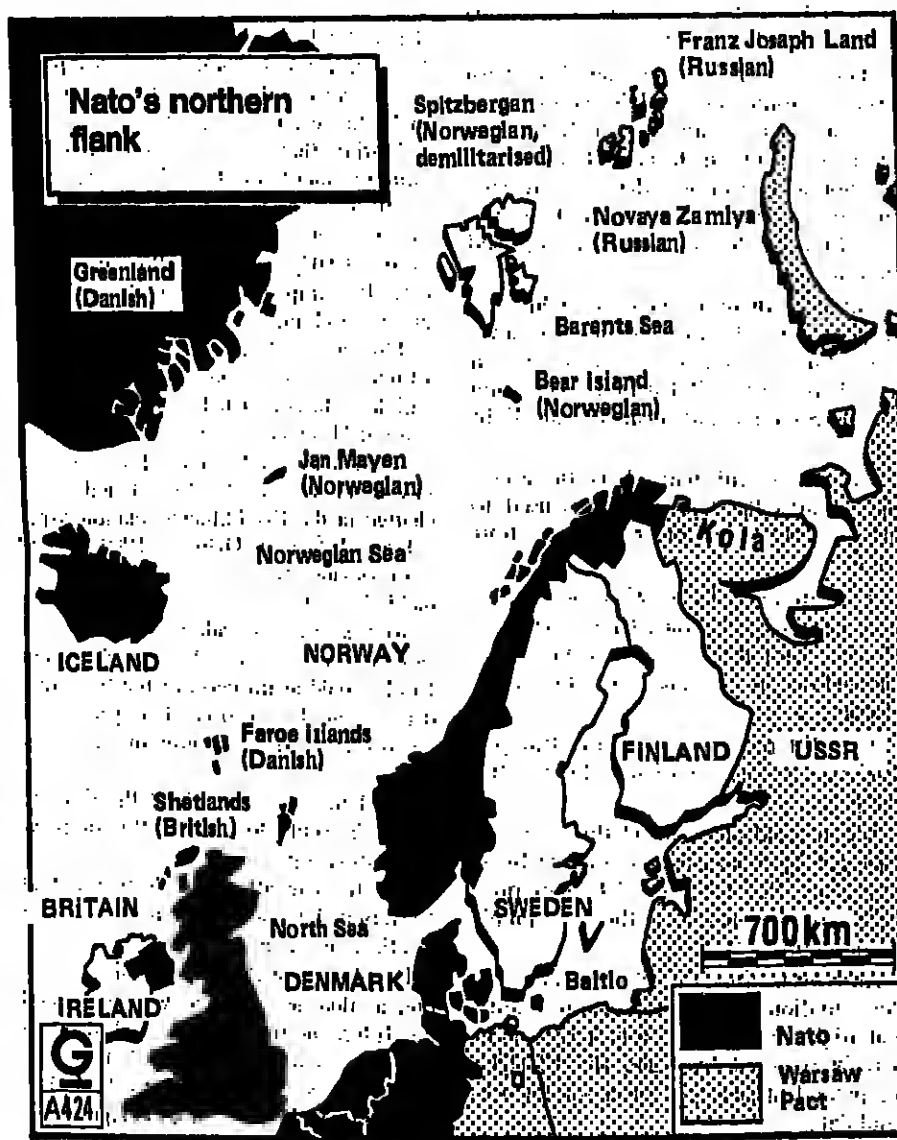
"We remain firmly convinced," says Vidar Wibken, "that security entails both defence and détente. The policy of the West must be calculable."

"We must also hold to the fact that NATO terrain will not be expanded. The sole objective must be to protect allied territory."

He adds that similar comments could just as readily have been elicited from the Bonn Foreign Ministry.

Norway is most alarmed about the arms build-up in the East, about Afghanistan and about Poland. "But in common with most Europeans," Mr Wibken says, "we feel the United States ought to be reminded that the Soviet Union is not invariably to blame."

This too is a view Bonn and Oslo hold in common, although Bonn government officials would not be as frank in voicing it.



Oslo, he continues, is keen to see East-West talks continue. Despite the feature of security policy includes control negotiations.

"We are having certain difficulties with the Reagan administration score," he says. "We must see whether Moscow is really interested in negotiations. That is why talks on medium-range missiles must be held."

"We endorse the twofold NATO mission but attach great importance to the negotiation aspect, and we are because progress is proving so slow."

This is the point at which the German and Oslo differ. In Norway there is no intention of allied troops to be permanently stationed in the Norwegian soil; Oslo is also opposed to nuclear weapons.

This is due in part to the fact that for neighbouring Finland and Sweden both of which are neutral, and ally Denmark.

For a wide range of historical, ethnic and political reasons the countries are closely linked, and must bear Scandinavian solidarity of mind.

Military planners at Aftenbladet, Oslo, have their worries but in sober language that is strikingly different from what one expects of strategic buffs.

They are worried about the vulnerability of NATO's air defences in the north, and the Soviet troops on the Kola peninsula.

A German NATO officer who is not to be named says Kola is the only military base in world history.

But Aftenbladet's officers do not see that if the Soviet Union forgoes naval armament it would be dispensing with its prerogative of being world power politics.

One naval officer wants to see the Red Fleet, its nuclear fleet, its icebreakers, or so Western intelligence reports indicate.

"When Soviet ships spend six months on the high seas, as was the case last year, they are understandably browned off."

British plans to cut defence spending are also seen from the vantage point of the Royal Navy there, certainly with anxious consequences for NATO.

Might the Bundesmarine then be rushing into the breach? It depends on the answer to this one is very simple: "I have been in the navy for many years and I can't remember having seen a boundary put at sea."

No-one in London is much concerned as to what is going to happen to the Navy. Mrs Thatcher has ordered a storming session, ideas are being considered, plans are still under way.

The only point on which the German peace research workers are adamant is that the British new Trident nuclear warheads be fitted out with a total of 2500 warheads.

Britain's defence budget has, it is said, been overstrained by the phase-out of Polaris nuclear warheads and their replacement by Poseidon.

The Trident programme is estimated to cost £5bn over the next 10 years, at today's prices.

Four Trident subs are planned to be built.

Continued on page 7

## THE EEC

## Ingenuity behind keeping trade not so free

German lorry driver with a consignment of knitwear was stopped by French border en route to Paris.

He didn't get to Paris. An unfamiliar lorry driver, he was handed to him by French officials, he was told "for statistical purposes".

Two complicated. He made a long telephone call to his employer, the driver was forced to leave his consignment at the border and return to Germany.

This is one example of how EEC member states are managing to hinder imports by using red tape.

In theory, trade should be free and unhindered within the Community. But in practice, the first thing that happens when goods cross an EEC border is to be subjected to a series of checks.

Technical standards also vary from country to country. A wide range of safety, packaging, labelling and other standards keeps 100,000 customs officers in the EEC nations busy.

The knitwear consignment held up at the French border did not go through the five weeks. The new procedure was introduced by French government because of the weight of dramatically rising imports of such goods especially from Italy.

Other textile exporters have to present random samples of the borders which are then tested to find out whether they are safe.

Germany's extensive DIN standards recently prompted a Belgian bank to accuse the German market of being one of the best protected in Europe.

It was also German hair-splitting that led to one of the most spectacular rulings, in February 1979, by the European Court.

It involved a French liqueur, *Cassis de Dijon*, that contained less than the German minimum level of 32 per cent alcohol. So its import was banned.

The European court reversed this. It reopened.

Other examples of border games: Last November, the Italians closed 21 of their 33 customs checkpoints used to handle steel imports — allegedly due to a shortage of qualified people.

The Brussels Commission objected, and 12 of the posts shut down have now reopened.

EEC policy has degenerated to little more than a series of summit conferences.

The decision-making processes have been paralysed because three nations, France, Italy and Holland, are forming or reshuffling governments.

At the same time, everyone is blocking everyone else, and the policies of the three major countries are becoming increasingly nationalistic.

The tortuously created Community policy is in danger of collapsing.

The new EEC Commission, the Community's executive branch, is doing nothing to put the idling engine into gear.

The commissioners obviously prefer to make speeches at home in order to keep a foot in the door of national politics.

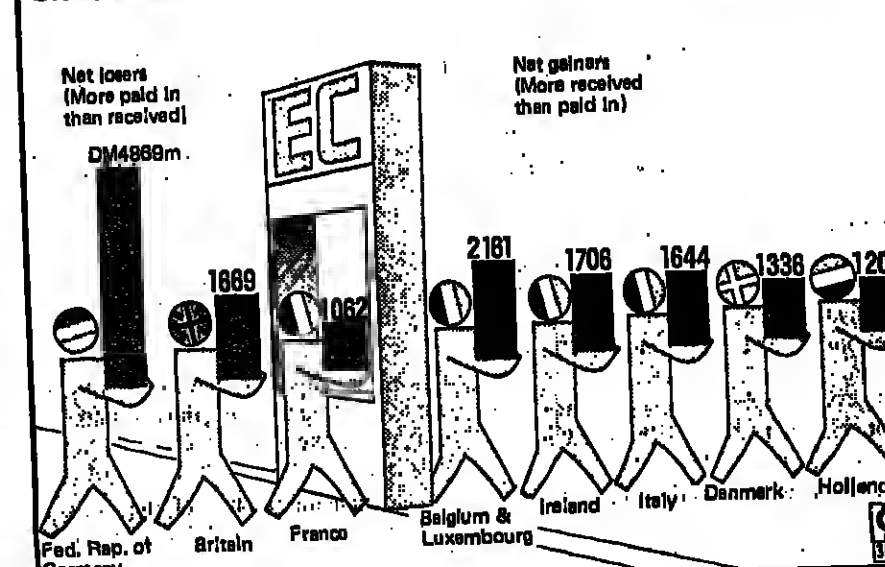
In fact, the Commission is barely putting any politically binding proposals before the Council of Ministers, restricting itself instead to giving advice.

The new European Parliament engages in regional and national lobbying and the Council of Ministers has long ceased being the political instrument with which to promote Community policy.

Hans-Peter Ott  
(Bremer Nachrichten, 24 June 1981)

## Give and take in the EEC

EEC Commission estimates for 1981 in DMm



In the meantime, regulation introduced by France and Italy stipulating that clothing must have the manufacturer's label, has backfired.

Though the regulation stemmed the tide of cheap textiles imported into France (primarily from Italy) it also hampered the export business of the major couturiers in Paris who were embarrassed to put their labels on off-the-peg clothing sold in Milan's department stores.

For a while, the British issued tax licences only to drivers with British cars. The Italians barred German television sets due to what they called incorrect labelling. The French issued a regulation to the effect that all foreign exporters must have a representative office in Paris.

Many a foreign manufacturer has had to wait for months or even years before his electrical appliances were given the German safety seal.

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Hans-Peter Ott  
(Bremer Nachrichten, 24 June 1981)

## Community's motor is in a stutter

Trade over national gains has paralysed all meaningful policy measures. The evidence of paralysis is mounting: there is the protracted cod war between Britain and its Community partners; the million war between Paris and London; and, of course, unilateral action of the individual member nations in Tokyo aimed at bringing about Japanese export restrictions — something which runs counter to Community principles.

In the agricultural sector, the only fully integrated Community policy, there are signs indicating a trend towards renationalisation.

There are new German-French tensions in the offing, here because Paris wants to counter the general ban on boosting agricultural incomes through Community funds by national subsidy programmes.

So what remains of Community policy? This foot-on-the-brake policy in the wake of the veto-right of the partners in the Council of Ministers which General de Gaulle introduced is the worst blow to the Community because it means that, given an average inflation rate of 12 per cent, EEC policy is being financially strangled.

A crisis meeting of EEC heads of government is being held this month and another will be in December.

There is little doubt that this one will be described as a "relative success" as was the failure at Maastricht, in Holland, earlier this year.

It will be said that no resolutions had been expected in the first place.

But the EEC Commission is so understaffed that it frequently takes months or even years to follow up complaints and reach a final decision.

The protectionists pin their hopes on this time lag. After all, a few months are frequently enough to get foreign competitors off a hotly contested market or to reroute the trade flow or bridge a slump.

It is this time element that the French have been using with absolute virtuosity.

Peira Schellinski  
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 12 June 1981)

Even more dangerous to the Community policy are certain financial trends, like the freeze of the EEC budget imposed by London, Paris and Bonn.

This provides for the budget of the overall Community policy to be restricted to DM55bn a year for at least the next five years. The amount is less than 0.7 per cent of the Community GNP.

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Hans-Wimmer  
(Allgemeine Zeitung, 23 June 1981)



## FINANCE

## World economy in the process of developing a new interdependence

The world economy is passing through a phase of far-reaching change. It is a process of transition that is changing the structures of national economies and of world trade as a whole.

These regional and structural changes can be termed the most important development of our era.

This transition merits more attention than the ideological and political demand for what is known as the New International Economic Order.

The North-South dispute over the redistribution of assets and the transfer of technology is heated and highly topical.

But we must not overlook the fact that the world market, which now consists of more than 150 widely differing countries with a wide range of economic systems, climatic zones, races and mentalities, is the natural form of satisfying mankind's need for trade across frontiers.

The system governing this world economy can only be one of free and open markets. That is, a world market economy rather than a world planned economy.

Only thus can a free international division of labour that is based on performance and competition develop and provide equal opportunity for all, including the Third World and the East Bloc.

Developments of the past 30 years have led to the emergence of many forms of interdependent relations on a global scale — in spite of differences in the levels of development and political or economic systems between East and West and North and South.

These developments correspond to economic laws and mark the beginning of a new era.

A major feature is growing interdependence which is overcoming narrow national frontiers despite the fact that politics are in many instances bogged down in national egotism.

The immediate post-war years saw the emergence of conflicting blocs, of East and West. This led to the division of the world economy into two camps, the capitalist in the West and the socialist in the East — one of the most important results of World War II in the post-Stalin era.

The bipolar world economy pattern extended beyond East and West in the late 1950s to include the Third World.

The new grouping marking the end of the colonial era in Asia and Africa had not only political but economic objectives as well in its bid to overcome poverty, famine and underdevelopment in the South.

Ever since, there has been a new world economy trend emerging as a third force on top of the Western industrial countries and the Eastern planned economy nations.

In other words, we now have a world consisting of North, East and South with three economic concepts.

This tripartite division which long prevailed is now gradually becoming more differentiated — not only in the West and East but in the South as well.

The change continues and has the effect



fect of creating more flexibility both inwardly and outwardly, thus countering centralism, the division into blocs and polarisation.

The economic picture of the world is becoming more colourful and polycentric.

By now, there are five main areas of the world economy: North, East, South, Opec and China. Their weight and importance are subject to constant change.

One of their characteristics is that they are not separate entities but overlap, meaning that positive and negative developments are not confined but affect the others as well.

Today's world economy is completely different. Ours is an actual world economy era in the true sense.

Modern science and technology have brought about a radical change of market structures. And modern means of communication have brought us closer to our neighbours worldwide.

Thus the area in which we live and trade is growing wider and more universal from year to year.

What we are faced with now is a complex, multipolar world economy with a wide range of sectors and regions

which — more or less integrated — are part of a whole.

This development makes it impossible to revert to the old autarchy and national isolation because the vital and pressing problems of our era (world population, world food and monetary problems) can no longer be solved nationally.

Protectionism, which keeps rearing its head, is one of the main dangers for free world trade.

Protectionism hampers the free flow of trade and has many forms affecting many branches of industry such as textiles, steel, fishing, etc. It can manifest itself in the form of self restriction agreements, hidden subsidies, non-tariff trade barriers, currency manipulation and many other variations on a theme.

Today we can no longer achieve world prosperity through a policy of isolation and autarchy. This would only lead up a blind alley. We can only achieve it through more worldwide trade subject to the classical laws of competition which have their special advantages for each individual country.

The change that is taking place has forced all involved in the world economy to cooperate more closely in their own interests.

This applies not only to trade and monetary matters but even more to production and technology.

Patent exchanges, licence agreements,

## Foreign trade performance heads German optimism

In the view of many, the German economy has reached the turning point and is preparing itself for an upswing.

It would be unrealistic to be too optimistic, but there are encouraging signs.

One is that the decline in the first months of the year was not as dramatic as many had feared.

And then there is industrial demand. In April alone, this rose 6.5 per cent against March, largely due to some major deals.

Ever since the beginning of the year, demand, though fluctuating, has clearly become livelier; and production can only be called stable.

Foreign trade was clearly in the vanguard of this revitalisation. The continuing deutschmark weakness has made German goods cheaper and more competitive on world markets.

But even so, the major companies reporting large orders are loath to attribute this solely to the deutschmark depreciation.

So have we actually not only reached but passed the turning point? It is too early to tell, due to the imponderables.

Domestic demand, especially by the private consumer, is still sluggish. Nor is it quite certain that foreign demand will provide reliable impulses that will activate a boom.

The inclination to invest which can



only be termed robust is beginning to flag in some sectors. Stocks are another unknown quantity.

The construction industry is still in the doldrums and bankruptcies are nearing new records. But, like the continued unemployment, they must probably be seen in the light of a certain time lag.

It is above all the high interest rates that are curbing business. This is aggravated still further by bottlenecks in certain investment-intensive sectors.

There is no improvement of the inflation rate in sight, in spite of predilections to the contrary. Thus this overused term "split upswing" seems justified.

There are also two other monthly indicators that make a swift recovery doubtful: the still critical position of Germany's balance of payments and the inability of our fiscal policy to engender confidence through rehabilitation measures.

It now seems fairly certain that our current account deficit this year will not drop to the hoped for DM22bn. Instead, it is likely to be DM30bn or more.

A projection of the poor March per-

joint ventures and private investments are only different forms of this international interdependence.

The Federal Republic of Germany is a telling example of the proportions that has reached.

German direct investments abroad and foreign investments in Germany stood at DM130bn at the end of 1980.

This interdependence will continue to grow together with world trade and has for a number of years been helping the growth rate of global production.

Even the still largely "closed" economies of the East Bloc countries are succumbing to this trend.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev noted this as far back as 1976 in his 25th Communist Party Congress address when he said: "The Union's course towards a broadening of international economic cooperation remains unchanged."

All this makes for promising alternatives. We must not permit the bleak economic situation worldwide to obscure the promise that lies in the term developments which will be brought about by nuclear energy, computer technology, microelectronics, the exploration of the oceans and space colonisation.

International meshing in the area of politics and the economy will lead to an entirely new scenario in the 2000.

This is a challenge to our businessmen, industrialists, engineers, scientists and politicians — a challenge to find answers and arrive at bold decisions.

(Professor Matthias Schmidt, *Der Tagesspiegel*, 21 June 1981)

formance suggests a deficit of about DM40bn, though the good figures seem to indicate an amount below DM30bn.

Be this as it may, we are still far beyond our means.

The deficit of international confidence from which this country is still suffering is getting worse due to indecisive policy.

The high interest rates are not due to US policy but are largely made as a result of our failure to dilute the nation's finances.

Instead of a bold concept that would put our ailing finances back into the problems are being minimised.

Though it is true that the decline has been halted, it is by no means certain that the uncertainties will remain us throughout the year.

The hoped for turning point in summer could, well, be delayed until 1982, which would aggravate social and labour problems.

The question whether Germany's economy will soon revert to medium-term growth is more important than crystal-ball gazing.

For only this will decide whether we have to come to terms with stagnation or whether we can enjoy moderate growth. The monthly fluctuations of the economic indicators in the light of this question.

Still, the chances of an upswing are not deteriorated — and this is not to be dashed, hope for at the beginning of the year.

(*Die Welt*, 24 June 1981)

## COMMERCE

## Hamburg's port gateway to the world

7 May it was exactly 792 years since Kaiser Barbarossa gave Hamburg the right to sail free of customs "from the sea right to the

now celebrates that day as its birthday. The annual event

there is still a whiff of adventure in the places surrounding the

water of the Elbe River and its

is grey-green and evil smelling. The Elbe fishermen are on the

of ruin because what fish there is lopped of international economic

and the shipyards are fighting and laying off workers.

lighting tour in one of the harbour shows the sad picture of

even ship launchings, once fished by nuclear energy, computer

overseas passenger terminals are occasionally occupied by foreign

vessels or windjammers. Most of the vessels are a thing of the past,

only in the memories of the older men, industrialists, engineers, scientists and politicians — a challenge to

find answers and arrive at bold decisions.

(Professor Matthias Schmidt, *Der Tagesspiegel*, 21 June 1981)

formance suggests a deficit of about DM40bn, though the good figures seem to indicate an amount below DM30bn.

Be this as it may, we are still far beyond our means.

The deficit of international confidence from which this country is still suffering is getting worse due to indecisive policy.

The high interest rates are not due to US policy but are largely made as a result of our failure to dilute the nation's finances.

Instead of a bold concept that would put our ailing finances back into the problems are being minimised.

Though it is true that the decline has been halted, it is by no means certain that the uncertainties will remain us throughout the year.

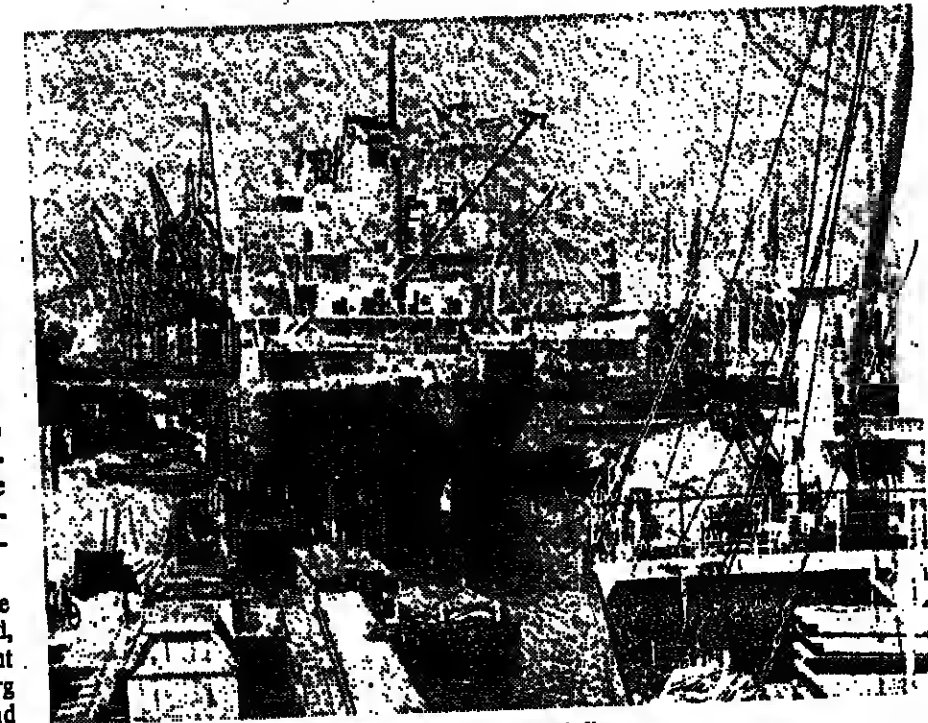
The hoped for turning point in summer could, well, be delayed until 1982, which would aggravate social and labour problems.

The question whether Germany's economy will soon revert to medium-term growth is more important than crystal-ball gazing.

For only this will decide whether we have to come to terms with stagnation or whether we can enjoy moderate growth. The monthly fluctuations of the economic indicators in the light of this question.

Still, the chances of an upswing are not deteriorated — and this is not to be dashed, hope for at the beginning of the year.

(*Die Welt*, 24 June 1981)



Hamburg: ships and Dutch flowers.

(Photo: Hamburg Information)

The jobs of more than 100,000 people hinge directly or indirectly on the harbour which is the guarantor of prosperity.

Right now, the city of Hamburg is beset by party-political disputes. But what a chronicler of the 1920s wrote still applies: "When it comes to matters of shipping and the harbour there is but one party in Hamburg: the Hamburg Party."

Despite occasional disputes about further development of the harbour, Hamburg's politicians agree that there should be no cutting of corners when it comes to harbour facilities; for without them the city would not be viable.

Only thanks to its harbour is Hamburg Germany's foreign trade hub.

The city boasts the world's second-largest number (after New York) of consulates and is an international shopping centre.

The People's Republic of China has sound reasons to pick Hamburg as the seat of its foreign trade office for the whole of Europe.

More than 60 per cent of this country's trade with China goes through the port of Hamburg.

The city also handles more cargo than any other German port and — despite the recession — it is leaving other German ports far behind. Hamburg's rivalry with Bremen has long been decided in Hamburg's favour. This is the more remarkable in view of its geographic disadvantages.

Hamburg has been stripped of its hinterland due to the division of Germany, and it is 100km up-river from the open sea.

But by investing billions of deutschmarks since the war, the city has managed to offset these advantages and is today considered one of the world's fastest cargo handling ports with the shortest turn-round times.

But in other areas, too, Hamburg has adapted to new developments in time. Container traffic now accounts for 40 per cent of the cargo notwithstanding the disadvantage that containers need much more space than other types of freight.

While a conventional freighter requires about four acres of harbour space a container ship needs 30 acres.

And since container traffic will continue to increase, the city has to build new piers.

Experts agree that, despite the present doldrums in world trade, the tonnage of sea freight will continue to rise.

Says harbour construction manager Dieter Nagel: "Unless we stay on the ball today, tomorrow's sea traffic will bypass us."

Herr Nagel can be certain of receiving every possible support from City Hall. The heart of the harbour is the Free Port. It is one of the oldest and largest of its kind in the world. All shipping and cargo traffic in the Free Port is relieved of all customs formalities.

Goods can be stored for any length of time, they can be traded and viewed and they can be processed there if necessary.

There are many types of goods that are handled in transit only and thus never pass German customs. The huge sheds house goods from all parts of the world, and no-one knows their exact value. Among them are not only such classical commodities as tobacco, tea, coffee, cocoa and spices but also oriental carpets and technical goods all the way to the most sophisticated computer installations.

Hamburg has for decades been Europe's most important transit port. Many East Bloc countries, especially the GDR, and other nations like Austria and Switzerland channel most of their overseas exports and imports through Hamburg. Every fifth ton of cargo is in transit.

The Hamburgers are obviously anxious to retain their edge over foreign competitors, and even if the harbour has changed its appearance in the past few decades, its importance to the city remains.

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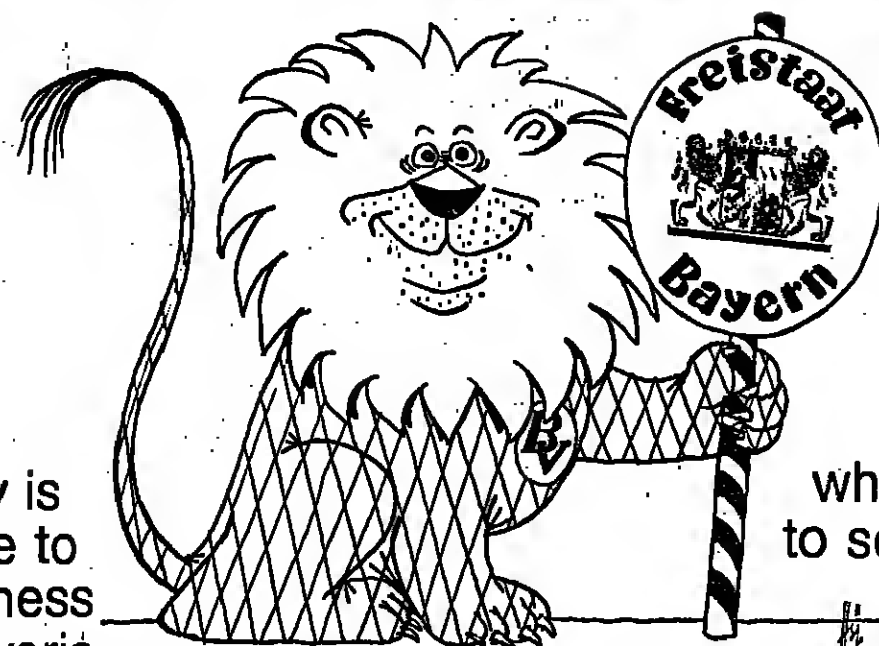
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Ulrich Mackensen

Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 June 1981



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## ENERGY

### Karlsruhe centre a pioneer of nuclear research



The Karlsruhe nuclear research centre.

The Karlsruhe nuclear research centre, set up 25 years ago in 1956, was the first of its kind in the Federal Republic of Germany, which had not since regained sovereignty.

Quarter of a century ago it was circumspectly referred to as a reactor station with a number of research institutes attached, although most people referred simply as the reactor.

South and North Rhine-Westphalia have been to house the proposed nuclear research establishment too, but Baden-Württemberg had a head's start.

By virtue of the uranium deposits in the Black Forest Baden-Württemberg has been on the atomic energy study commission set up by the Bonn Economics Ministry since 1952.

In 1953 the Land government in Stuttgart suggested Karlsruhe as a suitable location for the first German nuclear reactor. Bonn Chancellor Konrad Adenauer gave it the go-ahead and preference over Munich and Aachen.

On 19 July 1956 Franz Josef Strauss, Minister of Atomic Affairs, signed the agreement setting up the Karlsruhe research centre, in which the Bonn government held a 30-per-cent and the Baden-Württemberg government a 20-per-cent stake.

The remainder was owned by a special company previously established by 12 industrial firms, but they withdrew from the project in 1963, donating the 30m shareholding to a new company.

The new company was 75-per-cent owned by the Bonn government, with the government of Baden-Württemberg holding the remainder. In 1972 the federal government increased its share to 90 per cent, thereby easing the financial burden on the Land.

Though DM7bn in public money has been invested in Karlsruhe Nuclear Research Centre Ltd, its name since 1972, and about DM470m a year in 1979.

"Has it been worthwhile?" asks Stuttgart Economic Affairs Minister Rudolf Wenzel in the silver jubilee *festschrift*.

He must say, unconditionally, that it is as far as 1 and Baden-Württemberg concerned.

At major research institutes of this kind it was never possible to detail the firm on capital, but it the scientific reputation of the establishment and its role were any guide he was convinced the balance was in the black, he cautiously noted.

Twenty-five years ago a staff of 120 or so worked at preparing for the first experimental reactor, which was to be built within the bounds of the city on the banks of the Rhine.

An Emnid market research survey had shown that 63 per cent of men questioned in the city were in favour of the reactor and only 15 per cent against it.

Karlsruhe women were more cautious, by 27 per cent approving.

The centre was then set up 15km outside the city limits in a forest where the

grand-dukes used to hunt, but not because the womenfolk were unhappy.

The risk of flooding on the site originally envisaged made the project so costly that the shareholders felt relocation was essential.

Joseph Gross, *Landrat* of Karlsruhe administration district, was soon convinced of the advantages of the centre and jawboned local officials like a missionary to persuade them how important and harmless it was.

The centre now covers a site two-and-a-half kilometres long and one kilometre wide and employs 5,200 people, of whom 2,000 work for subsidiaries such as the agency for reprocessing spent nuclear fuel and for contractors.

Karlsruhe nuclear research centre is not only a major employer; by the end of 1979 orders worth DM 2.4bn had been placed with firms in Baden-Württemberg and equipment and supplies worth DM 2.2bn ordered from elsewhere in Germany and abroad.

The original reactor will not see out the silver jubilee year. Towards the end of 1981 it is to be phased out as outmoded and inefficient.

It cannot be demolished, however, until a satisfactory final resting-place has been found for its contaminated waste.

Intermediate storage of nuclear waste already presents Karlsruhe with problems. A disused salt mine in Asse, near Brunswick, will not be available again as a storage facility until 1989.

So Karlsruhe itself will have to provide storage facilities for an estimated 100,000 drums of low-grade radioactive waste, 3,000 drums of medium-grade waste and 100 cubic metres of high-grade waste.

Investment in intermediate storage facilities is estimated at DM 40m. About 10 per cent of the waste, incidentally, is from hospitals, other research institutes in Baden-Württemberg and industrial consumers of radioactive material.

Karlsruhe is the nuclear waste dump for the entire Land. But about 75 per cent of its R & D budget goes towards nuclear technology, the main item, at 30 per cent, being the fast breeder reactor project.

Then come reprocessing and waste disposal, nuclear safety and underground storage, with a further five per cent going towards fusion research.

The future of Karlsruhe as a nuclear research centre is first and foremost a political issue, with Bonn Research Minister Andreas von Bülow having announced that 7.5 per cent of jobs at major research establishments are to be phased out over the next three to five years.

That would mean 260 redundancies at Karlsruhe and the works council has already protested against this

willful destruction of jobs.

In view of the Federal government's need to economise and the resulting tension the silver jubilee ceremony at Stuttgart's Badisches Staatstheater is sure to be felt by some to be inappropriate.

### State of play in Germany's atomic power programme

Fourteen nuclear power stations with a combined capacity of 9,000 megawatts are currently operational in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Between them they use an annual 250 tonnes of enriched uranium and produce 250 tonnes of spent nuclear fuel that has to be disposed of.

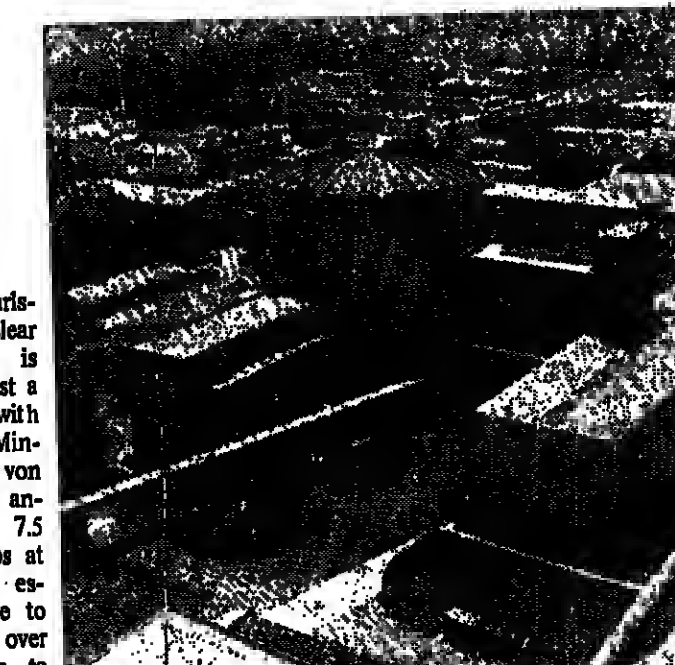
Heads of government in Bonn and the *Länder* agreed on 28 September 1979 on a nuclear waste disposal concept to deal with the situation until the mid-80s. Its main features are as follows:

A nuclear fuel reprocessing facility is to be set up and operated somewhere in the country as soon as possible.

Spent fuel rods are to be stored provisionally at the power stations themselves and at regional intermediate storage centres.

The salt deposits at Gorleben on the Elbe border between the Federal Republic and the GDR are to be developed as a final resting-place for radioactive waste.

Research and development are to aim at direct final storage of spent nuclear fuel elements.



The Karlsruhe nuclear research centre.

(Photo: Kernforschungszentrum, Karlsruhe)

With scientists from all over the world due to attend and President Carstens due to come from Bonn to address the meeting, it is certainly a convenient opportunity for protest by way of a precautionary measure.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 12 June 1981)

The current position and prospects are outlined by the Karlsruhe reprocessing agency as follows:

The agency has applied for planning permission to set up a reprocessing facility in Hesse with an annual capacity of 350 tonnes.

Until 1985 waste disposal for nuclear power stations in Germany is covered by the terms of an agreement with Cogema, France.

Planning permission has been granted for compact storage facilities. These entail storage waste under water at the power station. Permission has been applied for at Stade and Würgassen nuclear power stations.

Regional intermediate storage facilities with a capacity of 1,500 tonnes of uranium each have been launched at Ahaus, near Münster, and Gorleben.

The Gorleben facility is due to be built this year. In Ahaus a public hearing is to be held this autumn as part of the planning procedure.

In 1985 a political decision is to be taken on whether large-scale nuclear waste disposal is to be undertaken with or without reprocessing or a hybrid system is to be adopted.

Final storage of radioactive waste, for which the Federal government is legally responsible, is to be mainly at Gorleben.

Drilling is currently in progress to determine at first hand whether the Gorleben salt deposits are suitable as a final resting-place.

Bonn is also expected to apply for planning permission to store low- and medium-grade radioactive waste down the disused salt mine near Brunswick and an old ore mine near Salzgitter.

At the same time research in the entire disposal sector is being closely coordinated by government, science and industry.

Work is to begin this year in Mol, Belgium, on a pilot project to coat highly radioactive waste in molten glass.

(Handelsblatt, 23 June 1981)

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## EXHIBITIONS

## Step-by-step account of art over a 40-year span

Art since 1939 is the subject of an unusually ambitious DM7m exhibition in the Rheinhallen at the Cologne trade fair centre.

All museums try, although most fail, to put together a selection in such a way as to make the crucial stages in art development visible.

But collecting according to plan invariably runs into cash difficulties, and even when money is available the work needed to bridge a gap will not always be available for purchase when needed.

Always assuming the collection is just right, there will then often not be suitable gallery facilities to present it as intended.

Cologne's *Westkunst*, or Western Art, exhibition is an attempt to put into practice, at least for a limited period of time, this wishful thinking that is at the back of the minds of museum staff everywhere.

The show of art over the past 40 years is neither an attempt to rewrite art history nor a bid to lay down the law. It merely presents important works of the period that underscore logical developments and serious breaks in development.

The interior decoration, by O. M. Unger, cost more than DM3m and was uncommonly expensive and not always favourable, although generally suitable to the purpose.

It is certainly intended to be geared to the needs of presentation in chronological sequence.

The visitor passes from rooms in which lines of development are merely outlined to others where groups of works are brought together.

This arrangement makes the exhibition more lively and decidedly enhances its force of argument.

One of its merits is that it reunites works painted in a context and now spread all over the world. Take, for instance, a competition held in 1946/47 in Hollywood.

It was a contest that could only, one imagines, have been held in Hollywood at the time. Eleven painters submitted entries on the subject of the temptation of St Anthony.

They include surrealists, fantastic realists and naive artists. Salvador Dali and Paul Delvaux were among the 11. Max Ernst won the first prize.

Nine of the 11 paintings can now be seen in Cologne. They were the last major manifesto of the surrealist school.

A large number of closely packed, forcefully arranged rooms serve to make artistic positions comprehensible in their contemporary context.

This is achieved in part by loans from all over the world.

They include Henry Moore's impressive, unnerving air raid shelter drawings dated 1940 and 1941 and Picasso's oil paintings of women's heads from the same period in which the bodies are deformed in response to the German occupation of France and the horrors of war.

There is Jean Dubuffet's ironic series of portraits dated 1946 and 1947 entitled *More Beautiful Than You Think*. There are also Wols' oil paintings, from about the same period.

They helped to lay the groundwork for the abstract, expressive school of Eu-

ropean painting known in art history as tachisme.

Any assessment of the DM7m *Westkunst* project must bear in mind this achievement and the effort that went into it.

It is not just an exhibition of individual exhibits but a reconstruction of entire groups of works. This ensures an atmospheric density and compactness to which few museums can lay claim.

Yet this selection principle also prompts criticism. What with 860 works by 240-odd artists to represent 40 years of art, it goes without saying that many names no less important than those exhibited will be missing.

Every gap noticed is bound to be painful, so it is only too understandable that the exhibition came in for outraged advance criticism, especially as 70s art is virtually unrepresented.

But criticism should be consistent with the aim of the exhibition and in keeping with its objectives.

These are defined by Karl Ruhrberg as the man whose idea it originally was, by Kasper Koenig an exhibition manager and by Laszlo Glozer as compiler of the catalogue, which is both documentary and informative.

They take 1939 as the year in which contemporary art is felt to have begun. It is, of course, an arbitrary date, but it is obvious what the choice is intended to convey.

The utopias of the artistic avant-garde that came to the fore in about 1910 have been destroyed. In the Soviet Union Stalinism has imposed its stranglehold on modern art; in Germany, Italy and Spain fascists have come to power and driven most of the intelligentsia and the artistic community into exile.

New York has emerged as the rendezvous of the artistic avant-garde. In a mixture of European and American stimuli a new art centre takes shape and will remain the yardstick of Western art for several decades.

The exhibition begins with a panoramic view of 1939, reminding visitors in documentary fashion of the sale of avant-garde works dubbed degenerate art.

It testifies in a most authentic manner to a period when inner emigration and its more tangible, external form led many artists to try new directions.

The Ekdola drawings by Paul Klee, already a very sick man, are an attempt to cast horror in a comical guise.

Oskar Schlemmer's 1942 series of window paintings is a rejection not only of the superficially abstract but also pays witness to moments in time that are preserved from the blackout.

Kurt Schwitters, the Merz man, arrives at very hard and angular objects.

The theory of the change from continuity to contradiction in art history is outlined in the detailed but concentrated exhibition point of take-off.

Alongside a reversion to figurative painting during the war years, the logical development of abstract concepts, as by Mondrian, can also be observed.

On the other hand the surrealists establish a powerful influence, with the result that Kandinsky's artistic world grows more playful and painters such as André Masson and Roberto Matta are able to arrive at their distinctive forms

of expression. The room of paintings illustrating the temptation of St Anthony (it also contains works by Héliou, Morandi and de Chirico) is intended to be clearly objective as a counterpoint to the direction art was subsequently to take. In impressive rooms large and small the visitor goes on to see the evolution of abstraction as the international language of art celebrated. Yet current views represent a substantial Max Beckmann's 'Four men around a table' (1943) on view.

Change from those Cologne exhibition, prevalent in the 50s and 60s, so one must wonder whether the objective pictorial language of the post-war era can indeed be portrayed in such a fossilised and markedly surrealistic manner.

Ought not a counterweight to be provided to the suppressed principle of realism?

Apart from pop art and photo-realism, the exhibition deals in only one instance with the realistic aspect of post-war art. It is, moreover, an instance that conveys a coincidental and fashionable impression.

Alongside a few foursquare paintings by Josef Albers two paintings by Edward Hopper, who is currently being rediscovered in this country, hang in a single small room.

More might have been expected of an exhibition that begins in such a varied but political manner.

Marvellous series of paintings by Wols, Lucio Fontana, Asger Jorn and Willem de Kooning can be seen in the section devoted to abstract pictorial language.

In de Kooning's case in particular the large and colourful gesture seems to open up new avenues of landscape.

As a counter to this abstract world we then see a seven-part series of paintings by Francis Bacon dated 1956 and 1957 in which he deals in a fascinating manner with van Gogh.

The emergence of pop art and new realism (Yves Klein) are likewise clearly outlined. But once one has studied Klein's monochrome paintings and bodyprints and Jean Tinguely's strange dream world of machinery the exhibition loses much of its compactness and forcefulness.

This change is heralded by what was originally the loudest of art forms, the happening and the flux, being represented as usual by the quietest of exhibits.

Apart, perhaps, from Roy Lichtenberg the principle mainly followed for the 60s is that of choosing one or two works for each artist and style rather than characterising the more salient features with groups of work.

Are we still too close to the 60s or did the organisers deliberately intend to demonstrate an open mind towards the present?

The decor could be taken to imply an



## THE CINEMA

## Portrait of persecution within strict limits

## Hitler Rundschau

Hildebrandt's *The Yellow Star* is a documentary about persecution during the Third Reich.

The film has its fair share of unknown footage, it cannot be in this basis.

assembly and interpretation are what count here, and al- Chronos-Film, the producers, criticised in the past for under- coverage of subject matter, Hil- film is beyond reproach on

Hildebrandt is a well-known pub- lish, his first film, outlines- ly and with empathy, but claiming to have said the last on the subject, the persecution in Germany between 1933 and

it retraces ground covered by the 1975 Israeli film *The 51st Blow*.

the tale is told mainly chronological- chronologically, the right direc- the final section this sense of ac- seems to be lacking.

So it is no coincidence that the of newer works by Gerhard K- Georg Baselitz, A. R. Penck and Immendorff seem somehow con- tal.

On the other hand the re- reconstruction of Joseph Beuys' show at the Alfred Schmela Gallery Düsseldorf looks, behind glass, the view of a vault.

There is no way in which the di- tion between Beuys and Paul The Death of a Hippie, also shows the glass, can be perceived.

The exhibits do not resume a and forceful presentation with the sent-day section, arranged in 17 but Kasper Koenig and his team are longer responsible for this section which is handled by gallery-owners.

Did one not know for a fact that Ruhrberg, Kasper Koenig and Laszlo Glozer are advocates of modern art might be excused for imagining the section leading to the present day been deliberately pruned.

But as this is clearly not the must be assumed that the organi- their initial assertion, that contem- art began with the expulsion of the ropean avant-garde to US exiles, paramount importance.

It would seem, indeed, to have rated so highly that they chose to an equally detailed documentary this section such as might be shown separately elsewhere.

Ruhrberg has thus rightly in- Westkunst has no intention of ing with Documenta, the next show. It is intended more to the shape of things to come.

Cologne's new Ludwig Museum is bound to be an exhibition of the city until it is ready.

Westkunst is indirectly in- Indicate what kind of project the wig Foundation may one day stage.

(Rheinische Post)

The impressive effect is also due to the careful use of film material. Silent footage has not been given a new soundtrack and music is used sparingly but with telling effect.

Even so, *Yellow Star* keeps almost entirely within self-imposed and narrow limitations of historical portraiture. There are very few pointers or references to periods other than that dealt with.

Indeed, the only comments of this kind are a few sentences in which National Socialism is brought a little closer to the present day and not merely seen as an exotic aspect of some strange and distant past.

Shots of an exhibition of what the Nazis called degenerate art are accompanied by a comment that the public who are seen shaking their heads as they look at the paintings on show could equally well be a contemporary public.

There is no attempt to go into the social causes and functions of anti-semitism, which can be said neither to have begun in 1933 nor to have ended in 1945.

It is certainly not enough to make a few denisory remarks about Hitler's years in Vienna.

At times the film does indeed make the old mistake of reducing fascism to the person of Hitler, although hesitant attempts are made elsewhere to counter-act this.



Victims.

(Photo: Chronos)

The film ends without any kind of statement. No mention is made of the future. It is a conscious and acceptable decision not to alleviate the horror but to send viewers out of the cinema reeling from the unmitigated effect of what they have seen.

In connection with genocide organ- ised on an industrial scale, a mere verbal conclusion, no matter how right it might be, could easily run the risk of making the issue appear more harmless than it was.

The limitations of *The Yellow Star* include a virtual failure to devote thought to the quality of the documentary footage used.

Documentary material invariably re-

presents a view of external reality from a particular vantage point and never an unprocessed reproduction.

Yet most of the footage available was filmed at the Nazis' behest and thus views events from the vantage point of the perpetrators.

A truly adequate portrayal of the sub- ject ought to examine the consequences of the view of events handed down to us and probe the function footage was in- tended to perform.

It ought also to highlight what is unintentionally revealed and to pay due attention to aspects of which film cov- erage is not available.

Winfried Günther

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 June 1981)

## Festival restores reputation of amateur directors

Robert van Ackeren's *Deutschland privat* dealt the reputation of amateur film-makers a severe blow. It was a potpourri of trivia and crude pornography.

The impression created by the sequences from films taken and edited by amateur film-makers and put together by a professional director was thus doubly embarrassing.

What a strange hobby, to say the least, 10,000-odd German amateur film-makers seemed to have! What enormous sums of money they appeared to pour into utter and complete nonsense!

Yet the *Deutschland privat* impression was belied by the 45 films shown at the 39th German Amateur Film Festival in Bremen.

What van Ackeren made out to be the typical amateur film is really no more than a marginal aspect of the hobby. The appalling standards of his selection have little bearing on the quality of what thousands of amateurs put out year after year.

The Association of German Amateur Film-Makers has been going for 50 years and has 7,000 members in 257 clubs and individual associations scattered all over the country.

Members hold down all manner of full-time jobs, from doctor to housewife and from skilled artisan to university lecturer.

And their everyday jobs are no less varied than the range of topics dealt with in super-8, video and 16-mm; as the Bremen festival comprehensively showed.

It featured films awarded prizes in competitions held over the past 12 months, including categories such as sport, fantastic and experimental films, cartoons, folklore and documentaries.

They included a well-made documentary on the aftermath of the earthquake in Southern Italy (*Thirty Days After*) and a first-rate feature film about Lake Titicaca (*There Once Was An Island Called Taquile*).

There was a painstakingly detailed film about the great created grave entitled *A Nursery of Water-Lily Leaves* and another about *The Lacewing Fly* and the *Greenfly Larva*.

What, for that matter, about an amusing cartoon about the behaviour of football-fans at the Cup Final entitled *Ball Talk?* There can barely have been a subject that was not dealt with.

One of the most impressive entries was a five-minute short entitled *Heroes on the Spit*, dealing with a Berlin monument to the Seven Swabians, a mythical group synonymous in German with cowardice.

Picture quality of the Bremen Festival entries was often a pleasant surprise characterised by technical refinements such as skilful lighting and exact camerawork.

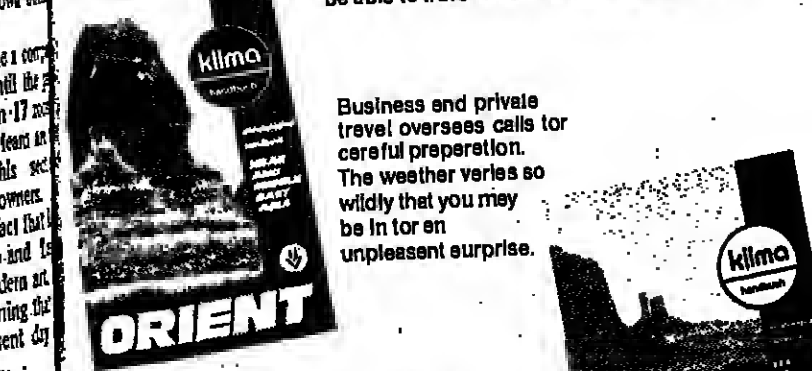
This was particularly true of the entry clearly adjudged the best, *The Fifth Season*, a surrealistic tale of the loneliness of a crank.

The subject of the film is an eccentric who tries in vain to give his life a mea-

Continued on page 12

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# MEDICINE

## Fungus growths have a lot to answer for

Yeast fungus is one of the causes of the red skin blotching known as urticaria, delegates to the 16th Congress of the German Mycological Society were told.

A Hungarian speaker, Professor B. Farkas, said she had found more than average quantities of yeast fungus in skin blotch victims.

The exact cause of the blotching is still not known, but the yeast, she said, must be one of the responsible elements.

Urticaria in its chronic form gives doctors plenty of problems.

One said to have told a conference some years ago that he would "rather have a tiger come to see me than a patient with chronic urticaria."

Microscopically small fungi are responsible for a wide range of diseases — most of them fairly harmless, though they can be lethal if they infect internal organs.

Patients whose immunological system has been weakened are particularly at risk. This frequently occurs after kidney transplants, in the course of cancer treatment and with diabetics.

There are many types of fungi though the yeast and mildew varieties are most commonly known. Without them we would have neither wine nor beer for they are responsible for alcoholic fermentation.

But fungi also have many less pleas-

ant qualities: they can cause a wide range of inflammations affecting the skin, the eyes, the mouth and the genital and anal regions.

The congress, in Erlangen, was told about the Düsseldorf patient who fell ill every time she topped up the water in the air humidifier.

As it happened, a particular variety of fungus had settled in the humidifier and was disseminated with the evaporating water.

There are also some occupational diseases that are caused by fungi such as lung fibrosis in agricultural workers and in people working with cork.

The Erlangen doctors Weber and Hartung told the congress of their suspicion that people who sharpened knives and similar items were particularly endangered because the stale water used in the honing process as a lubricant and cooling agent is usually infested with various types of fungi.

Czechoslovakia's Professor A. Tomšková reported on experiments in the course of which mice were infected with fungi and then treated with an anti-serum.

If treatment began within the first two weeks after infection the disease was contained. But even in cases where the treatment began later the disease took a much milder course.

It appears that a type of immunisation is possible if the anti-serum is administered before contact with the fungi — as, for instance, in the case of patients who, through their work, are particularly endangered.

Professor Leistner, of the Federal Office for Meat Research in Kulmbach, told the congress about fungi that contaminate food.

The contamination occurs because some fungi in the course of their metabolism generate toxic substances called microtoxins, that can on occasion be found in food.

The microtoxins are occasionally eaten by cattle and other livestock in the form of mildewy animal feed when they effect not only the health of the animal but contaminate the meat as well.

Microtoxins can also enter meat, eggs and dairy products as so-called "carry-overs" via the food chain.

But there is also a wide range of foodstuffs that need fungi to mature, among them salami, certain types of smoked bacon and such cheeses as Roquefort and Camembert.

Professor Leistner presented laboratory tests showing that even these processes can be harmful.

She said that 77 per cent of meat products imported from Italy used in the maturing process fungi that generated microtoxins.

Professor Leistner called for the use of fungi that don't have this property. She said cheese should always be kept refrigerated.

Erlangen lecturer Heide Hauck pointed to the importance of hygiene in preventing disease.

Bedridden patients in old people's homes were endangered by fungi growing on fecal cloths, towels and bed linen.

But physical contact with the nursing staff played no role, she said, in the transmission of fungal diseases.

Old toothbrushes are also a favourite breeding place for harmful fungi.

Fungi could grow where no layman would suspect, on occasion even in male sperm.

Dieter Schwab

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 June 1981)

## Hormone-pump conception aid for barren women

A device known as a hormone pump has been developed to help barren women have children.

The device, about the size of a match box, is fitted under the clothing for several days.

It is connected by plastic tube to a vein and feeds in the prescribed hormone.

Nine women in Bonn have become pregnant through the treatment.

Professor Gerhard Leyendecker, of Bonn University, who has been involved in developing the system, warns that the pump can only be used for women whose ovulation fails because of hormone deficiencies.

The box gives out a gentle humming sound every 90 seconds, but this causes little bother.

Rough estimates have it that one in three barren women suffer from a disorder of the mechanisms that provide the body with certain hormones.

Professor Leyendecker said he had cooperated closely with Professor Knobil, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in tests using rhesus monkeys.

The results showed that only through a regular supply of certain hormones that control menstruation could the female body function normally.

It was Professor Leyendecker and his team who provided final proof that the success with the rhesus monkeys applies to humans as well.

"The development of the necessary

pump was a relatively small technical problem. This became necessary because it would have been an imposition on the patients to expect them to present themselves for injections at intervals of one to two hours day and night over an extended period."

The method is now being used by other university hospitals as well, including in Cologne, Hamburg, Kiel, Düsseldorf, Marburg, Frankfurt, Berlin, Mainz, Freiburg and Münster.

Professor Leyendecker warns that every therapy against infertility in women raises hopes that can frequently not be fulfilled.

The hormone pump, he says, is only successful where ovulation fails for hormonal reasons.

Thorough hormone examinations now make it possible to recognise deficiencies without difficulty.

Until two years ago, women with such disorders had to be treated daily. The doctor determined the type of hormone that was in short supply and then injected it. All this naturally involved a great deal of inconvenience.

The pump usually operates for eight to ten days, during which time there is no need for the woman to see her doctor. Thereafter the pump has to be refilled — usually no more than once.

The national health system pays for the treatment, and the device is bought by the hospital and remains its property.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 June 1981)

## Warts face up to cold facts of life

Advanced methods of treatment are being developed.

One new treatment involves the use of metal rods and plates cooled to 200 deg. C.

Another method is applying liquid nitrogen at a similar temperature. The actual use of low temperatures is not new. In 1899, an English doctor moved warts by debbing them with quid air.

It is an approach still used today, the disadvantages of requiring applications, causing pain, and a healthy skin.

Widespread use has been possible because doctors have had the means of getting supplies of liquid nitrogen.

This is no longer a problem. Doctors with application nozzles are now able to get the doctor's control over quantity applied and of penetration, so overcoming disadvantages.

However, there still remain problems involving the actual freezing process.

The treatment of warts has been under examination for years at the Cryogenic Laboratory of the University under a team headed by Professor Gustav Klipping.

Together with practising doctors have developed special extremely low temperature metal rods and plates for the treatment of warts.

The metal is cooled to 200 deg. C, depending on the type of wart, and the growth is frozen.

After 24 to 48 hours, the wart develops a blister that eventually bursts similar to a bum blister.

This type of treatment has the advantage of being much less painful than conventional methods. Its success is greater and it leaves almost no scar — quite apart from the fact that the tissue remains undamaged.

Although warts up to a size of 1 sq. cm. can be treated with the rods that are available with various tips to suit the individual case, are still many problem cases that include the use of this method.

They include people with large warts covered by warts and cases where warts are combined with certain tumours.

But even here, the Berlin doctors are in the process of developing a range of alternatives.

One is to decant the liquid nitrogen into handy, vacuum-insulated containers resembling the common can.

The doctor puts his finger on the nozzle of the container, which vates a fine spray of liquid nitrogen. The quantity can be controlled with accuracy.

This makes it possible to treat areas as well and enables the doctor to control the depth of penetration. Supplementary equipment, small copper blocks through which liquid nitrogen flows, can be used. The spray can for various applications.

This is, however, still in an experimental stage.

The new and easy-to-use devices are sure to come into wide use.

(Mannheimer Morgen, 11 June 1981)

# MODERN LIVING

## Getting ready for life after the bomb

A group of fallout shelter fans meet on the 13th of every month in the form of a bungalow in Erwitte, near Hamm in the Ruhr.

They file down the cellar steps, post the central heating and the washing machine and through a concave steel door a smaller, thicker door that hermetically seals off the area beyond.

After another they squeeze through the small aperture and clamber another eight steps until all are wedged into three small rooms.

There are about 50 of them, and each has a turnout of about 50 people sent to prepare for an eventual nuclear attack.

Their host is civil engineer Friedel Jocham, the owner of a fallout shelter in which he hopes to survive the Third World War.

His shelter has reinforced concrete walls 50 centimetres thick and two doors secured with an additional coating of paraffin to keep out neutron radiation.

When Herr Jocham learnt recently that the United States was considering activating the neutron device project Cryogenic Laboratory of the University under a team headed by Professor Gustav Klipping.

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(Mannheimer Morgen, 11 June 1981)

nema of Self-Protection from Nuclear Death, a group of about 80 fallout shelter-owners who have prepared for survival in a manner reminiscent of Noah and the Ark.

They vary widely in temperament but are, for the most part, well-to-do. Take, for instance, the titled owner of a stately home with a fallout shelter beneath the enclosure where his lions live.

Or take the optician in Herne, Westphalia, who plans to house his entire staff in his shelter when the four-minute warning is sounded.

What, for that matter, about Walter Mooslechner, a doctor who will be 80 this year but still practises and is in the process of converting his potato cellar into a fallout shelter?

If a nuclear device were to explode 10 or 20 kilometres away he would, he feels, stand a fair chance of survival. It would depend entirely on the quality of the bomb.

The association is run by Johannes Hammer, a retired businessman and a fanatic who has invested all his savings in propaganda for the shelter.

He ran a magazine *Der Bunker* (The Shelter) but it had to fold due to lack of funds. He still publishes a regular cyclostyled circular.

Herr Hammer imagines Moscow's evil influence is everywhere and the media are all remote-controlled, as it were. "Citizens, learn the Internationale," he says.

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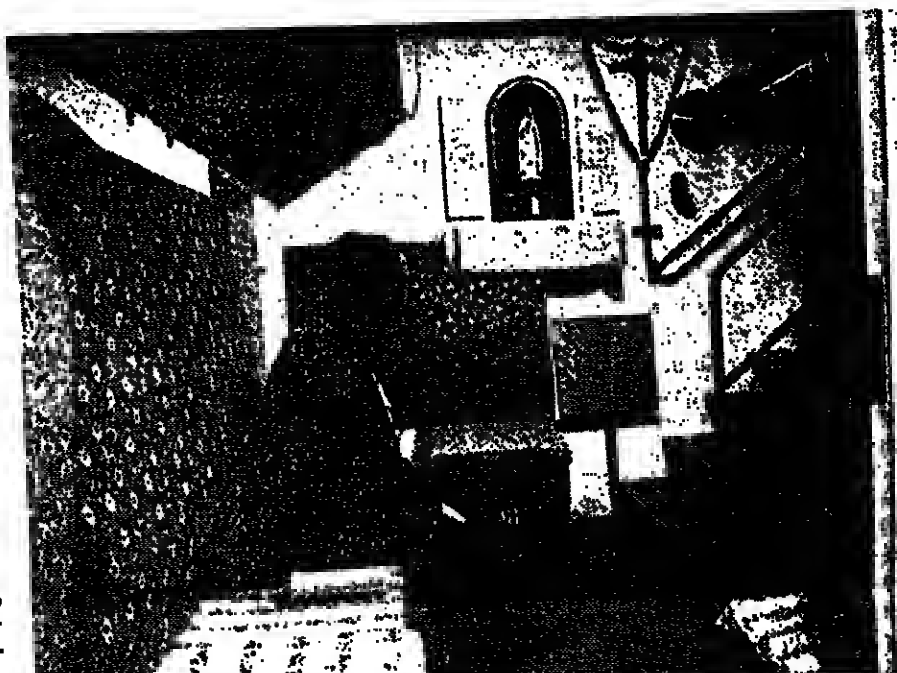
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Sheltering... Friedel Jocham in his bunker.

(Photo: Gerd Kröncke)

"but build yourselves safe fallout shelters just the same."

For himself and his wife he has bought places in a fallout shelter owned by a fellow-resident of Viernheim, near Mannheim.

He claims to be on the best of terms with very highly-placed military men who would warn him well in advance when a nuclear attack was imminent.

He even hints that he might well be given the tip-off at the same time as the Federal government in Bonn.

Members of his association would then spread the message around by telephone, using a single code-word and wasting no further time on commentary.

He thinks that would leave enough time for members, their families and shelter staff to make a discreet beeline for the bunker.

"Maybe invitations will be extended to attend a bomb party," he says. "That would be fun, even though the situation itself is no laughing matter."

The code-word is changed at regular intervals. In periodic dummy runs the word "test" is appended to it.

Orthopaedic surgeon Bertold Fritz might possibly not be given the word in his surgery. His secretary recently put her head round the door and announced with a smile that some nut case had just rung.

Just fancy, she said, all he said was "Berlin test." Then he hung up.

But Fritz, aged 37, takes a sanguine view of the problem. He has the unspent optimism of those who have never consciously come into contact with war.

In this he is a far cry from Herr Jocham, who saw charred corpses as a 14-year-old boy in World War II and feels he will never forget the sight.

But when Dr Fritz, a young and successful medical man, had a house of his own, complete with plate glass, slats and luxury, built among beautiful old oak trees on a hillside, he had a fallout shelter built behind his garage, just below the swimming-pool.

At an extra cost of just a few thousand marks he had the steel door (twin-walled, gasproof and fire-resistant) fitted out with a combination lock.

So he now also has a perfect safe or vault, safer than the safe or locker facility in many a small bank branch office.

In the holiday season he locks away the family jewels and other items of value, sentimental or otherwise.

But as a rule, he admits, the fallout shelter is full of jumble such as the outdoor Christmas lighting and assorted equipment.

He is loath to pay much attention to

the brochures he is sent by a flourishing industry that manufactures equipment for the fallout shelter-owner.

Equipment on offer ranges from a fire beater plus bucket and handle for DM82.50 to a gamma 100 doser costing DM551.90 plus value-added tax.

Dr Fritz gets a kick out of life "every hour and every day," he says, and flies (or co-pilots his wife at the controls of) a Cessna 421.

He thinks capitalism is the best way of life there is and does not seriously expect to have to use his fallout shelter for the next 20 years or so.

Yet he has already drawn up a list of people he would like to invite to join him in the survival game. "But none of them know anything about it yet," he says.

Friedel Jocham does not share this lighthearted approach. He does his best to make propaganda for fallout shelters wherever he can.

He once even invited the general public to attend a shelter meeting in a local bar. Not a single person turned up, he ruefully admits.

He feels misunderstood in his immediate environment even. In vain did he try, during construction, to convince his neighbours that a fallout shelter was essential for home-owners.

It may, of course, be that his Armageddon outlook got on his neighbours' nerves. He certainly tends to be somewhat mystical after hours.

He sets great store by the prophecies of Nostradamus and of Our Lady of Fatima, whose prophecies were proclaimed to Portuguese shepherds' children.

He has even had himself a statue of Our Lady sent from Fatima, and a young couple who are regulars at his shelter sessions have even visited Fatima on a pilgrimage and brought back a rosary.

In the shelter under Herr Jocham's garden the Madonna has a place of honour in a niche on the wall. Alongside her statue there are crosses and the rosary from Fatima, also a battery clock that has stopped at 12.40 hours.

Money and prosperity are all in vain, he feels, in the final analysis. Vanity of vanities! What use is a fine house and garden, complete with a pool full of trout?

What use is the swimming-pool in the hall, especially as no-one swims in it now it too is full of trout? What use are the hunting trophies taken on safari in Kenya and elsewhere?

They include a full-grown lion, the ears and trunk of an elephant and the gigantic head of a man-eating buffalo.

Continued on page 14



## ■ OUR WORLD

## A postman for all seasons

Hanne Neuner is a postman, but a postman with a difference.

He uses a bicycle in summer and skis in winter. Where he can, that is. The rest of the time he goes on foot, into the mountains.

Herr Neuner generates envy in summer when mountain hikers see him. But his 20 kilometre round into remote areas near the southern Bavarian ski resort town of Garmisch-Partenkirchen is something else in winter: deep snow or fog, the mail must go through.

## Ombudsman on a shoestring

Somebody has offered the Saarland government a "technology" for nuclear radiation and the direct conversion of radiation into electricity.

This offer, strangely enough from a person in Lower Saxony, is one of the odder cases handled by the Saarland ombudsman, Gisbert Kessler.

He heads a department with a budget of just DM50,000 a year which aims at solving people's problems by cutting through red tape.

The department was formed 10 years ago by Saar Prime Minister Franz Josef Röder.

Kessler and his team handle between 10 and 15 letters a day. They answer them all and help where they can.

So far as Herr Kessler knows, his is the only such institution in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Most of the citizens who resort to the worry department have money problems like, for instance, a family losing its home because of fire.

Although the department's budget is only DM50,000 a year there is help in one form or another forthcoming for most petitioners.

On average, the department has been able to help out with amounts between DM60 and DM150 per petitioner.

But this is not enough in the case of that 20-year-old from a small town near Saarbrücken who has a rare heart disease and should be operated in London the only place where such surgery can be carried out.

The family's health insurance is prepared to pay for the flight, the stay and the hospitalisation costs for one person but it would be best if the young man's mother could go as well.

Another recurring problem is annoyance with the state's bureaucracy.

Frequently people don't know whom to turn to with a problem.

The worry department sees to it that applications find the right authority and that they are handled as quickly as possible.

Some of the letters Herr Kessler gets (the influx is particularly heavy in full moon periods) are rather unorthodox.

There are those who confuse his department with the telephone counselling service, forcing Kessler to deal with all sorts of personal problems that are beyond his scope.

Frequently he has to enlighten petitioners on basic civic matters as in the case of the men who wanted the Land prime minister to overturn a court ruling.

Adolf Müller

(Köln Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 June 1981)

In some parts, there are little more than goat paths leading to the farmhouse.

For 20 years his route has included the small communities of Wildenau (2,300ft), Graseck (2,900ft), Eckbauer (4,000ft) and Wamberg (3,200ft).

When the alpine fog descends, and the snow lies deep, anxious eyes await his return. But apart from getting soaked through and frozen, he has come through unscathed — apart from once, that is.

He was bedridden for 10 days with a bad dose of the flu, the only time he has failed to deliver.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen's postmaster, Adolf Goldbrunner, doesn't like his most prominent staff member referred to as merely a postman, and with good reason.

For Herr Neuner delivers almost everything, money, newspapers, parcels, doctors prescriptions, lottery tickets and even sometimes food for the bedridden.

He empties mailboxes, handles about 38,000 items and walks, cycles or skis about 5,000 kilometres a year.

Each letter he handles costs the post office DM1.10, roughly twice the postage cost to the consumer.

Once he had to cart more than a hundredweight in his bag up the mountain — telephone books and catalogues.

On other occasions it has been nearly as heavy.

The nature of the job makes it impossible for Herr Neuner to follow regulations. Sometimes he leaves registered letters and parcels in the kitchen, signature or not. And items requiring extra postage are also occasionally just left.

He knows where families keep their house keys. Trust plays a big part in keeping the system working.

Continued from page 13

that looks as uncannily alive as the MGM lion.

Yet he would not have missed his safari experiences for the world and has stored away in his fallout shelter a tape cassette recorded in Africa.

In one of the two crowded bullet-shaped rooms with their benches filled with provisions and their suspended bunks there are two geiger counters at the ready, plus a device to measure the radioactivity of liquids.

Even if outside supplies of water are no longer available or fit to drink, no one will need to thirst down below. There are canisters and two pumps in one corner of the kitchen.

The pumps are to draw water from a well. The sensitive measuring device is intended for use later when the group ventures outdoors and wants to check, say, whether cow's milk is contaminated.

It is difficult to simulate action stations on the day when it all happens, and Jochem's guests on the 13th of the month seldom make the attempt.

They feel it is more important to grow accustomed to living in the cramped conditions of the fallout shelter. Only once has Herr Jochem ever seriously tried to simulate the emergency.

Together with members of the local



Hanne Neuner  
(Photo: PTZ/Darmstadt)

The highest post office in Germany is on the Zugspitze, 8,500ft up in the Bavarian mountains, and such are the difficulties there that the staff work on a rota basis, two weeks on and then two weeks off down in Grainau.

The shift system was introduced some years ago when the Zugspitze postmaster began to suffer from the height and had to be transferred.

All these high altitude postmen get an extra DM1.80 a day, and those on rounds get another allowance when the load exceeds a certain weight.

Herr Neuner's uniform differs from the normal because of the mountaineering gear he needs. For example his boots, costing DM200 a pair. They have to be replaced every two years.

But the only subsidy he gets is the standard shoe allowance of DM20 a year.

When, one day far off, Hanne Neuner decides that he has had enough, there will be no problem in finding a successor.

There are plenty of younger people willing to step into his shoes, shoulder the heavy bag, and make off through the snow and fog into the mountains.

Hiltraud Böhm  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 June 1981)

## The bomb

volunteer fire services, a few friends and a doctor he locked himself in down below for two days.

But it amounted to no more than a short episode of escape from everyday life that he recalls in much the same way as others recall military service.

There was, he says, a great spirit of comradeship in the shelter. Distinctions between individuals no longer seemed as in everyday life. It was all great fun.

One member of the group he recalls, rolled a piece of cardboard to a kind of cigarette, dipped it into a cup of coffee and passed the lit end round as though it were a cigarette.

In approved military fashion the group ran three shifts. One slept, one took it easy and the third manned the survival equipment.

This included a geiger counter with an outside link, two extremely longrange radio sets capable of receiving VHF broadcasts from as far away as the Soviet Union and, most important to all, the hand pump supplying fresh air.

Assuming electric power from the grid is no longer available and the emergency generator is also out of action the pump must be manned day and night.

A filter device should keep contami-

## Car hire by the seat

The hire-a-ride-in-a-car business is booming. It means that people who have difficulty with public transport have an alternative.

A Munich business headed by Kneiss has extended its operation nationwide. Frau Kneiss says the latest round of train fare and increases have boosted demand.

Another firm began earlier this year in Stuttgart.

Werner Marquardt, a 26 year old technical worker, registered his company, set to work collecting names and addresses of drivers.

Apart from making contact by phone it involves mailing questionnaires to obtain such basic information as place of residence and work and seats available.

Initially, Marquardt restricted his activities to the area around Stuttgart, but he says there are many people who would like to travel with a view to launching a new service.

He also plans to offer car pooling services to those who have to drive long distances and therefore only spend weekends at home.

If the demand is great enough, he says, he will extend his activities nationwide. His first customers, an old age pensioners' club and a local soccer team, would like to travel to the Ruhr area on 31 October 1970 to abandon the weekends.

Until now, he used the train to travel. But he says he has been saving him a great deal of money if he could make a deal with a motorist who travels this route regularly.

Frau Kneiss, who is an agent for the DFB, says she has been a success in 1971 women members of foot-

ball clubs affiliated to the 3.5-million member DFB numbered 74,880. Now there are over 400,000.

Dealing through her, a round-trip ticket from Munich to Paris and back can be booked for DM110.

The danger of being modelled after the statistics cannot hide the fact that her agency is slight since the sex equality is still a distant target on the football pitch.

Traditionally women and girls have been disadvantaged in sport in this country. The 1970 DFB resolution "Football has a crucial contribution to make towards the integration of women and girls into the social strata, and women ought not to be excluded."

Women's soccer may since have been established, but can it be said to have recognition?

It is something new, of course, and it is always a little sceptical about things that are new," says Jupp Derwall, manager of the German men's soccer team.

As an experiment the men once switched off the artificial air supply and sat still in the dark, with one lit candle to show them whether there was enough oxygen in the air.

When the candle no longer burned steadily and started to flicker it was time to start manning the pumps again.

If the worst comes to the worst everything is destroyed and the world will still be worth living. Friedel Jochem quotes the words of a saying there will be nothing and no ing of teeth.

Dr Fritz takes a more fatalistic view. Survival, he says, is what matters. He shares the opinion of the cook in the tale of the Brothers Grimm who says: "Come with me, something better than death we are sure to find somewhere."

Gerd Kneiss  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 June 1981)

## Women's soccer gains ground, but essential differences remain

city is to blame for the public image of women's soccer being mainly negative.

"Women", she feels, "always have to put in 150-per-cent performance to gain recognition."

Together with women players she has to take on prevailing prejudice to aim at popularity and recognition of soccer as a women's game.

Yet she feels the chances of women's soccer being followed by a wider public are far from poor. "Fans want to see games that are played for the game's sake and not just as a livelihood."

This view would seem to be borne out by spectator statistics in the Bundesliga, the senior league of men's professional soccer, as it is by the tale of the women's team at SSG 09 Bergisch-Gladbach, near Cologne.

Bergisch-Gladbach are currently the best women's team in Germany. They were due at the time of writing to play against Tennis Borussia Berlin in the final of the national women's soccer championships.

If they won it would be their fourth national championship title.

Bergisch-Gladbach train their squad almost like professionals and have snatched up most of the country's female soccer talent. They are so much better than the rest that, as Hannelore Ratzeburg says, "it is boring how they always win."

Yet they too are no longer the crowd-pullers they were when women's soccer was new and they were only on their way

to the top. But then there are so few teams that can compete with them. If there are to be more teams at the top there must first be more at the bottom, which is where women's soccer is in trouble. The problem so far has always been that women have started playing football too late in life.

It has usually not been until after the period when, from the age of 7 to 12, children can learn technique and motive skills almost while they play.

Traditional roles and codes of behaviour have prevented girls from starting with soccer at an early enough age.

This state of affairs has improved lately but trainers and managers are lacking, as are pitches.

"Clubs are not taking any trouble at all yet," complains Christel Rother. "Associations are not flexible enough either."

Her main complaint is that after the age of 10, when girls and boys are no longer allowed to play in one team, girls are often unable to get in a game until they are 15 or so.

In this in-between period they are still too weak to hold their own in senior teams and as a rule there are not enough girls in their age group keen enough on football to raise a team.

## 17-year-old the new top gymnast

Dagmar Brannekämper, 17, from Koblenz, the new German gymnastics champion in the all-round eight-event competition, and Heike Schwarm, 13, from Niederwörresbach, were virtually in a class by themselves at the national artistic gymnastics championship in Marburg.

Miss Brannekämper won the eight-event competition by a hair's breadth, and in the individual events went on to win the title in the floor exercises and to share it with Miss Schwarm on the uneven bars.

But the 13-year-old won the title outright on the balance beam and only Sabina Toffi from Söllingen broke their combined stranglehold on this year's titles by winning the horse vaulting event.

As the Gymnastics Association is keen to gain general acceptance of 15 as the minimum age for entrants to international competitions, Heike Schwarm will not be taking part in the November world championships in Moscow.

After competing in Cottbus, GDR, and in Holland she is first to catch the eye of adjudicators in international tournaments and Cup competitions.

In July she will be attending the main training course in Frankfurt in preparation for the world championships, but strictly on the understanding that she will not be nominated for the team.

The association's new chief coach Vladimir Prorok, who has been entrusted with world championship preparations after consultation with individual



Bergisch Gladbach beat Tennis Borussia Berlin 4-0 to win their fourth women's soccer national title. Doris Kresimon (centre) scored a hat-trick.  
(Photo: Sven Simon)

One way of bridging this gap could be to allow boys and girls to play in mixed teams until the age of 11, or the "D" youth category.

But criticism is also levelled at the lack of groundwork in clubs and at school. Without it soccer for women and girls is unlikely to gain the recognition and acclaim it would so dearly like to earn.

Yet there are plans to set up a national senior team in a couple of years' time. Even then, however, there will be no way of effectively comparing women and men, as well the women know.

They may not want there to be any differences in the game, and the women have even rejected proposals to use a lightweight ball, but at the same time they readily admit and even insist that men's and women's soccer are poles apart.

Sexual equality is somewhat different. It is, for instance, when Claudia, 10, says: "At times I give the boys a really good hiding."

Werner Hofmeister  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 June 1981)



Dagmar Brannekämper  
(Photo: Sven Simon)

trainers, learnt for himself in Marburg that coaching in the West is hard work.

Once the championships were over the ace Czech coach held endless talks with individual gymnasts and their aides to pave the way for the Frankfurt training course.

The course was due to last five weeks, from 28 June to 3 August but staggered summer holidays at German schools looked likely to create difficulties.

"We are happy but not euphoric," said senior official Ursula Hinz from Berlin. She feels that although there are not many top-ranking girl gymnasts in the country they stand a chance of reaching the top 12 in Moscow.

That would mean qualifying for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. "Standards have improved on last year," Frau Hinz said. "In Heike Schwarm, Anja Wilhelm from Wolfsburg and Elke Heine from Hanover we have promising youngsters aged 13 and 14 who should still be in the running after Moscow."

The 11 prospective members of the world championship squad (a further two may be selected on the strength of their showing in Frankfurt) include Andrea Bieger from Kiel.

Miss Bieger is an old hand and chief coach Prorok would not like to dispense with her experience. She was the best Western European gymnast at Montreal in 1976 and staged a comeback last year after a lengthy break due to injury.

The club championships were successfully defended, as expected, by Wätenschoed.

Gerhard Franz  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 June 1981)